## IMPORTANT FROM SICILY.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

CONVENTION BETWEEN GARIBALDI AYD THE KING OF NAPLES.

The Neapolitans Still in Messina.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND ASKED TO PREVENT AN ATTACK ON NAPLES.

PRANCE CONSENTS .-- ENGLAND DECLINES.

SYRIAN AFFAIRS.

#### NAPOLEON TO THE FRENCH EMBASSADOR.

The North Atlantic Company's U. S. Mail Steam ship Adriatic, Joseph J. Comstock, from Havre and South ampton, left the Needles at 6 p. m. on the 1st inet , and arrived off the light ship in a thick fog at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The Adriatic brings 261 first cabin passengers and nearly 500 tons of cargo.

Lady Jane Franklin and niece are among the pasmengers.

assent to this proposal.

The Bavaria arrived at Cowes on the 29th of July.

The Etna arrived at Queenstown on the 30th of July. The R. H. Tucker, for Charleston, put back to Liverpool July 29, towed from Queenstown, leaky.

### ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 29 .- The Natione of to-day says: "Goribaldi hae taken Melazzo and Central Messina. The Royal troops will occupy the citatel. Baron Ricasoli bas left for Turin

Pants, July 29 .- The Marquis de la Greca was intrusted with a mission of proposing to France and England that they should direct a French and English fleet to cruise off Calabria and Naples, in order to prewent any landing of Garibaldians. The French Government signified to the Marquis its

In order to ob ain the adhesion of England, the Mar quis proceeded to London, and was supported by Count Persigny in placing his demand before Lord John Russell. M. Thouvenel also transmitted a note to Lord Cowley, stating that Franco was ready to employ all necessary means for preventing Garibaldi's landing on the maisland. Nevertheless, Lord John Russell declined to secode to the proposal of the Marquis de la Green on account of the principle of non-intervention which England desires to maintain. Up to yesterday, the Turkish Embassador at Paris had declared to M. Thouvenel that, being without instructions from the Porte, he could in no other way take part in the Conference relative to European intervention in Syria than

Yesterday (Saturday) only, at 1 p. m., the Tarkish Embassador received his instructions, which were immediately communicated by him to M. Thouvenel, who thereupon convoked a second Conference for Monday. NAPLES, July 25 (via Genoa). - The Commander.

Pianelli, has promised to disband his foreign troops. Naples, July 24 (via Marseilles).-The official journal contains an article expressing regret at the hostile aggressions made in Sicily while regotiations are being carried on for the solution of the pending question at Turin, Paris, and London; and notwithstanding that the Neapolitan Government had given orders for the evacuation of Sicily by the Royal troops, in order to avoid the shedding of Italian blood.

The same journal repeats that an alliance between Piedmont and Naples is necessary for the welfare of Italy.

Fifteen steamers of the Royal fleet have left Naples for Sicily.

An ordinance has been published by the Prefect of Police against abuses of the liberty of the press. Sixteen persons belonging to the Court have been exiled. Numerous refugees have returned to Naples, among whem are Gen. Ulloa and Signor Davala. The existing municipalities are to be renewed on the 6th of August next.

NAPLES, July 27. - Tranquillity has not been disturbed.

Naries, July 28 .- The King has accepted the resigpatien of the Marquis d'Antonini, the Neapolitan Embassador to Paris, who is to be replaced by Canofarri. PALERMO, July 23 (vin Turin). - The Electoral Committees will ast enter upon their duties until the 6th of

ROME, July 24 (via Marseilles).-The Pope has decided upon not quit ing Rome. Bills have been posted up announcing the approaching outbreak of the revolu-

GENOA, July 29 .- News received here fully confirms the entry of Garibaldi into Messina.

NAPLES, July 30 .- A military convention has been concluded between Garibaldi and Gen. Clary. The Neapolitans are to remain in possession of the ports of Syrscare, Agosta and Messina, and to have liberty of access to all parts of those towns. The citadel of Messina will not fire on the town. The Garibaldian colors take equal rank with the Neapolitan flug. The navigation of the Strait of Me-sina is to be free.

July 30 (via [Genoa) .- The city is tranquil, but agitation arevails in the provinces. It is rumored that the Royal troops are about to evacuate the citatel of Messina. The Patric says: "In consequence of the convention concluded between Garibaldi and Gen. Clary, there will be a cecession of hostili ies in the

AFFAIRS IN SICILY.

Correspondence of The London Times.

CATANIA, July 18. After six weeks of wet and preparation, it looks as if the events of war would soon sgain resume their march. The turn of the eastern portion of the island, where the Neapolitaus still hold out in force, has come. The four points in their possession are the Peninsula of Melazzo, Messina Agosta, and Syracuse.

Melazzo, situated on the north shore, about 25 miles from Messica, lies only a couple of miles distant from the main road leading along the sea shore from Palermo to Messina, and is connected with it by a branch of the

to Messina, and is connected with it by a branch of the road. The mountain chain which intersects the island for its whole length has a much more rapid fall toward the north than toward the interior; hence its slopes are much more capable of defense, and less exposed to being outflanked. The desp beds of the torrent rivers being outflanked. The desp beds of the torrent rivers are so many positions guarding the approach toward Mersins. As the road leads close to the sea, the right of a defending army is always as fe on that side, while on the other the rapid mountain slopes and the almost complete absence of transverse roads make the position equally safe. This is, above all, the case in the neighborhood of Melszzo, where a long mountain spur, called the Pizzo di Papacuri, runs down close to the sea. On the right flank of it lies the peniesula on which stands the castle of Melszzo. From this point backward, the mountain approaches closer and closer backward, the mountain approaches closer and closer to the sea, making all operations over the mountain spurs more and more difficult, until you come to Gesso, where the road more to be south-east, and, traversing the chain, descends into Messina.

The Neapolitans have not overlooked the advantages

offered to them by these two points, which present such facilities that a small force would be able to arrest the march of a large column. With this view they have not only kept Melazzo, but strenthened it likewise with new works, filling it at the same time with all the garrison which it could contain. It was con-sidered as an advanced post of Messina, which in its turn was chosen as a new base of operations on the island. It did good service in the former insurrection ary war, and it was expected to do the same this time. Sure of the command of the sea, and hence of communication with the mainland, the strong works in the barbor and on the mole offered almost insurmountable

difficulties to an insurrectionary army only imperfectly provided with siege apparatus. But, bolder than last time, the Neapolitans no only the hater eas but occupy the town itself. The forts alone on the hights have been abandoned as antenable.

By severing the town it was possible to concentrate a much larger number of troops than would have been of envisors of the contract of the contr

of en wise possible. Not only were the garrisons of Girgenti, Carenia, and Calcunisetta concentrated there, but several thousand men were likewise sent from the

but several thousand men were likewise sent from the garrison of Palermo, and others from the mainland, so that, according to all accounts, no less than from 14,000 to 15,000 men must be collected there. Beside these there was a garrison of 1,500 men at Melazza, and an intermediate post as a connecting link at Gesso.

When the taking of Palermo decided the face of the greater part of the island, and the evacuation of most points held by the Neapolitans followed, the districts one after another sent in their adhesion to the Provisional Government, and put themselves under its orders. The province of Massina did not remain belief. Although the capital of the province was compied by the enemy, and the road to the west up to Melazzo was still accessible to him, his power and Melazzo was still accessible to him, his power and influence extended only as far as his arms reached, and at the very outskirts of the positions held by him the tricolor could be seen more than a month ago. Imits ting the example given by the other provinces, the Secret Committee of Messina constituted itself into a permanet committee of public security, choosing for its seat Farcelors, only a few miles to the west of Melazzo. Having given in the adhesion of the pro-vince, a governor was named, with the object of regu-Is ting the government, and at the same time doing it

best for the enlistment and at the same time doing its best for the enlistment and arming of he population.

In spite of the difficulties, something has been done in this respect, but of course this purtial effort unsassisted could never suffice to drive the Neapolitans from the positions which they occupy. Like everywhere else, the North Italian element was wanting to organize and concentrate there efforts. It was, above all, with this view that the column of General Medici received the mission to proceed along the northern seasbore by Ter-mini and Cefelu, as d that its commander was named Commander General of the whole province of Mes-

While our column made its way through the interior White our couldn made is way through the interior and that of Brigodier-General Bixio took the southern shores of the island, Medici arrived on the 12 h inst, at Barcelona, which until then had been only defended by half-organized levies in small numbers. Nothing shows the timidity or want of foresight on the part of the Neapolitan commanders at Messina more than this leav-ing andisturbed the nucleus of a new formation, which by one rapid march might have been destroyed. If all be true that we hear of the garrison of Mession, this negligence may have been less the full of the commanders than of those who were commanded. There can be no doubt that there are strong symptoms of in subordination in the Neapolitan army, especially among the officers, many of whon, be it said to their praise, begin to understand the wretched cane which they are serving. According to accounts which may be trusted, there is a regular division into parties, one, a very small one, for the old state of things, another for the constitution and a third, an Itslian party comprising whatever has braices, heart, and education. That this state of things is not calculated to raise disciplance of which the trust country compiled of an effective research. man ders than of those who were commanded. There line and make the army capable of an offensive move-ment need seffreely be repeated, and I should not wonder if it had contributed a great deal to prevent any operations against Barcelona. I sm so much the more inclined to think so as events lately past tend to con-

m ny orimon. While there were only irregular levies at Barcelona. wanting arms and organization, it mattered little whether they were at six or sixty miles from Melazzo, sure as one might be that they would never attempt to undertake anything against that position. The arrival of Medici's column changed this state of things. In less than a day's march this column could gain the main road beyond Melazzo, and thus cut off and isolate this advanced post. If the Neapolitans were still in undisputed possession of the sea this would be less portant, for not only could they endanger all opera-tions against Melazzo itself, but likewise interrupt the march of Medici's column along the road close to the

The desertion of the steam-frigate Veloce, of which you will have heard by tel-graph, changed the face of affairs in this respect. The ship had scarcely arrived at Palermo when it cet off on its first cruise, which re-sulted in the capture of the Duca d'Alba and Elba streamers with troops and money for Sicily. According to accounts brought by the last French steamer from steamers with troops and money for Sicity. According to accounts brought by the last French steamer from Nurles, the example of the Veloce is likely to be fol-lowed by others, while is has destroyed the illusion of the Napolitans that they are undisputed masters of the sca. Thus the frigate Pulminante received orders the other day to escort, we French merchant scamers full of troops to Messins. When the moment of departure arrived the officers and crew went on shore, protesting that they would not escort an expedition against their own brothers. It was replaced by another crew, which made the same protest.

made the same protest.

The two teamers left, therefore, without except, but, although under the French flag, they returned a few hours afterward, the commanders declaring that they would not expose themselves to being captured or sunk by the Veloce.

With this disposition of the Neapolitan fleet, and with the column of Medici so close at hand, it was necessary to take a resolution, and as soon as Medici s approach was known a discussion arose about what was to be done. The commander Clary see as to have been of opinion that Melazzo should be left to its fate, and the deferme consentrated to hold Messina. Colonel Bosco, a Sicilian, who was among those who came from Palermo, and some others, were for sending out a movable column to meet the column of Medici. Already on the 12th this view triumphed, and the column was to have left the next morning at dawn, but when on the point of leaving, an order of Gen ral Clary stepped its departure. There was another council of wer, in consequence of which the column, composed of five b-stalions of riflemen, some lancers and a battery of field artillery, left on the morning of the 14th inst., at dawn, under the command of Co onel Bosco. Leav-ing one battalion to goard the position of Gesso, the rest of the column, about 4,000 men in all, proceeded on the same day as far as Spadafora, and arrived the next day—that is, the 15th—in the neighborhood of Meiszzo. Medici, having advanced from Barzelona, bad taken up his rosition at Miri, a little hamlet close to one of the small mountain torrents, called the Santa Lucia, with his cutboots near where the branch road to Moleyre stikes the main road. Melazzo strikes the main road. At the enemy's advance he drew back his outposts, and took up his position at Miri, along the river bank. The enemy followed but not thinking it wise to attack, he withdrew, and took up his position on the River Norico, which has the point of intersection of the two roads

This was the state of things on the 16th in the evening. Since then there have been ramors of an en-counter, which, however, have hitherto not been verified. These rumors are natural when two hostile olumns are so close to each other but I don't think at anything can take place so soon. The Neapol-tane, if they really had any other object than to mike leans, it hely early had any other object than to make a demonstration and reconsaissance toward M-slazzo, have missed their opportunity, for to-day Cozens, with at least one part of his men, must be up and have joined Medici. In one or two days more the rest will have joined likewise, and then it will be time for the Neapolytans to withdraw and hasten back. The monnthis e although high and without roads, offer no ob-stacle to the march of light troops like ours, especially n summer time, and one hold move would be sufficien compromise the retreat of the Neapolitan column to Messina. It is probably to provide for such a case that another battalion of rifles left this morning at dawn to proceed to Jesso, and recaforce the battalion

which occupies that position. JULY 20 .- The engagement which was rumored yesterday consisted simply of an advance of a few con penies of Medici's for e on the 17th to drive away tw omnunies of the 9th Neapolitan Coasseurs from a mill where they were on guard to superintend the grinding of corn for the garrison of Melazzo. The Neapolitans were driven away after a few shots, and the corn taken away. Bosco himself was in Melazzo with three battaliens of Chasseurs and the Is: Regiment of the

Line, the original garrison of Melazzo.

The plan of the Neapolitans is evidently to take up flank position at Melazzo, where they are under shell. ter of the castle and its guns, and thus force our column either to stop and attack them, or else leave a part of the troops behind as a corps diobservation. With 20,000 men in Messina, this plan is, to say the least, timid, and with the little reliance which can be placed on the Neapolitan fleet, may cost them the garrison of

Gen. Sirtori, the pro-dictator of Sicily during the obsence of Garibaldi from Palermo, issues the follow-

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF SICILY.

CITIZENS: The Dictator having gone away for some ays from this generous capital, has charged me to take days from this generous capital, has charged me to take the reins of state in his absence. Although the mission is beyond my strength, I have accepted it without hesitation, certain as I am to find in you honest cooperation, submission to the laws and those self-sacrificing virtues without which no liberty can be founded, no State can be powerful. The Dictator goes to put hims if at the head of our army which is operating in the province of Messina. I have the firm conviction that the conqueror in all the combats be has hitherto engaged with the suemies of Italy is destined to achieve new and signal triumphs. Although grieved that I new and signal triumphs. Although grieved that I cannot share with him the dangers of the coming bat-tles, I find a consolation in the thought that I am de-voting myself to the well-being of your country, which both for its new and old glories I love with the affec-tion of a child. Render my task easy by showing me that devotedness which you show to the man who am proud to have for my chief. Sirror SIRTORI.

THE BATTLE OF MELAZZO. The Government of the Dictator Garibaldi has caused the two following bulletins to be published:

NATIONAL CAMP OF MERL July 20. NATIONAL CAMP OF MEAN, July 20.

This morning, at 6 o clock, an exchange of masket shots took place; it was thought at first to be an affur of outposts, but it soon became a general action. The Rays ists had artillery, on our side there was none. The struggle was terrible, the Royalists being under cover, while our men were fighting in the open field. At one moment the position spreared difficult, but at the magic name of Garibaldi our men rushed on like hond and carried the resistion, and at 26 minutes past 3 our and carried the position, and at 25 minutes past 3 our troops entered Melazzo, after capturing five pieces of artillery, three of which were taken in the action outside the wal s. and the two others at the entrance, side the wai s, and the two others at the entrance. The Veloce steamer cannonaded the fort, where the Rovalists shut themselves in, constantly pursued by the bayonet; they were crowded there as in a bagel of an chovies. Our men then took the first gate of the fort and a bastion, and our flag is floating over one to wer. We have a heavy loss to deplore; that of the Roy-alists is enormous. The surrender of the fort and the entire column is considered certain. A reenforcement

with rifled camon has this instant arrived for us. The soldiers of Spadafora are retiring upon Gesso.

JULY 21.—Yesterday, at 6 a. m., the battle commenced at Melazzo, and was not over before 8 p. m. The struggle was terrible. There was fighting along the whole line. There was a great carnage of the Bourbonists, who fought with much obsticacy, so that became necessary to gain ground foot by foot under shower of grape. The field of battle, covered with a shower of grape.

a shower of grape. The field of battle, covered with dead bodies of the enemy, and with baggage of every kind and five gans, was at last conquered, amid cries of "Long live Italy!" "Long live Garibaldi! Our young men vied in entousiasm with the brave men of Garibaldi's legion, which was the first in the combat and the first in charge with the bayonet, to storm Melazzo, and also seize the first and second redoubt of the fortress, still pressing the Bourbonsists close with the bayonet. close with the bayonet.

Our loss has not been excessive. The legion of Garibaldi has had a few of its men wounded; our young nen have also suffered very little, but the loss of the ontinental soldiers has been considerable. Enormous less, enormous damage has been inflicted upon the enemy, who in flying was driven into the redoubts, and from them into the rest of the fortress. He was rurened thither, and the wa'er conduits were cut off.

This morning, the 21st, Bosco presented himself to the Dictator, and requested leave to quit with the honors of war. "No," replied Garibaldi, "you shall

honors of war. "No," replied Garibaldi, "you shall leave disarmed, if you please."

Fabrezzi and Interdonate have marched to Gesso, by order of the Generalissime. The enemy occupying that position withdrew immediately to Messina. The Dictator, in a cavalry engagement at Melazzo cut on with a blow of his sabre the sword-arm of the major of the Neapolitan corps that was pursuing him after which the Neapolitan cavalry were dispersed and destroyed—a just punishment of their fratricidal obsti-

Long live Italy! Long live Victor Emanuel! The following is an extract from a letter written at Melazzo on July 21, by a volunteer from Turin to a

This time it was not heat of sun alone, but heat of cannon. Boseo came out from Melazzo to attack us, but, as one of his battalions showed signs of insubordination, he returned and picked out his men, to whom he added the Swiss and Germans seut to him from he added the Swiss and Germans sent to him from Messina. Medici bore the brunt of the action; then Coserz came up to his help, and the engagement be-came furious. Our Generals exposed themselves too came furious. Our Generals exposed themselves too much, and both of them had very narrow escapes. We took advantage of the ground to avoid the sweep of their artillery, then rose and charged at the point of the bayonet. We cried out 'Savoy!' the others uttered different battle-cries, and so the others uttered different battle-cries, and so we encouraged one another. But the getting into Melazzo was the hardest part of the work. There the enemy knew the locality, was double our force, and prepared. The shirri of the province of Palermo, many of the very men whom ibaldi had saved from the fury of the people thrown then selves into the houses and were peppering us like the very devil. Garibaldi fought like a lion, but exposed himself too much, and it is a miracle he was not killed. During this assault, which lasted two whole hours, we fired very little. It was the bayonet that gained the day. We have lost many of our com-rades in those ascursed streets, but we gained possesrades in those ascursed streets, but we gained pressa-sion of the town after a regular slaugher of the police and the Royalists as well. Those police agents be-haved most treacherously. The Swiss were the last to retreat into the fort. Bosco has now sent a flag of truce, and asks permission to go out with the honors of war. In these actions we have had at length the pleasure of seeing a goodly number of the Sicilians fighting like ourselves, in the open field and following as manfally when charging with the bayonet.

us manfully when charging with the bayonet. The Presse publishes a letter from M. Alexandre Dumas, describing the engagement at Melazzo, of which he was an eye-witness. The following are ex-

tractat At dawn on the 29th all the troops were in movement to attack the Neapolitans, who had come out of the fort and village of Melazzo, which they occupied. Malenchini commanded the left; Gen. Medici and Co senz the center; while the right was composed of a few companies only, intended to cover the center and left companies only, intended to cover the center and left wing from a surprise. Garibaldi was in the center, where the action was expected to be the sharpest. The firing began on the left from the Neapolitan outposts, concenled in a reed-bed half way between Meri and Meiszzo A quarter of an hour later the center annexed the Neapolitan line, and drove it from its first position. The right meanwhile dislodged the Neapolitans from some houses which they occupied. As the difficulties of the ground prevented recoforcements from ariving Bosco, with 6,000 men, turned up in the 500 or 600 who had driven him back. The latter were at first obliged to retire before the superior mumbers of the enemy; but, when other troops came up to their they again attacked the enemy, many of whom were still concealed among reeds and protected by fig-trees, so that a charge with the bayonet was impossi-ble. Medici, while advancing at the head of his men, ble. Medici, while advancing at the head of his men, had a horse killed under him. Cosenz was struck in the neck by a spent ball, and fell; he was for a moment supposed to be mortally wounded, but he was only sturned, and almost instantly he was on his lags again, shouting 'Viva l'Italia l' Garibaldi, at the head of the Genosee Carbineers and some Guides, attemated to take the enemy in the flank, but suddenly come on a gun placed in the center of the roal, and which he determined to attack. When within twenty pases, the cannon, load-d with grape, was fired by the King's troops. The effect was terrible; only five or all your remained standing. Garibaldi had agric of his king a troops. The closer was terrible; only live or six men remained standing. Garibaldi had part of his boot and his stirrup carried away; his horse was also wounded, and he was compelled to alight. Major Breda and his trumpeter were killed by this side; Miso-ri's horse fell dead under him; Statella was left stand-ing unburt in the midst of the iron storm; all the oth-Garibaldi had part of hi ers wore killed or wounded. The gun which had done all this mi-chief was taken soon after. Then the Neapolitan infantry opened, and gave passage to a charge of fifty cavairy for the purpose of retaking the pie e. Colonel Donon's men, who had been but little under fire, threw themselves to the sides of but little under fire, threw themselves to the sides of the road instead of receiving the charge on their bay-onets. The cavalry came like a whirlwind, the Scil-isns firing from both sides. Thus assatled both right and left, the commander of the Neapolitan cavalry stopped, and wanted to turn back, but found the pasbarred by General Gariba'di, Misori, Statella, and five or six men. The General seized the officer's bri-dle and cried out "Surrender!" The officer replied with a blow of his sabre, which Garibaldi parried, and by a back stroke cut the officer's cheek open. The latter fell from his horse. Meanwhile, three or four sabres were raised a ainst the General, who wounded one of his assailants with a thrust of his sabre, while Mi-orr killed two others and the horse of a third with his revolver. Statelta brought down one antagonist while another, who sprang at Misori's throat, was killed by the fourth shot of his revolver. While this struggle was drawing to a close, Garibaldi raltied he scattered men, charged with them, and either took or killed the rest of the fifty horsemen. Seconded by his criter, he next charged the Nespoitans, Bavarians, and Swiss with the bayonet. The Neapolitans fled at once, but the Bayarians and Swiss made a short stand before they gave way. This decided the fate of the

THE LETTER OF KING VICTOR EMANUEL TO GARIBALDI. The following is said to be a copy of the letter re-cently addressed by King Victor Emanuel to Gen, Garabald:

Garabaldi:

"Gefferent: You know that I did not approve of your expedition, and that I was entirely foreign to it; but to day, the very grave circumstances in which Italy is placed make it a duty to enter into direct communition with you.
" In the event of the King of Naples consenting to

evacuate the whole of Sicily, and voluntarily abandon-ing all species of action, and formally pleiging himself ng shi species of a state, and the species of species o choose the mode of government which they may fer, I believe it will be wise in you to repounce gether any further enterprise upon the Kinglom of Naples. In the contrary event, I expressly reserve my entire liberty of action, and relieve myself of making ary comment to you in regard to your projects." THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF SICILIAN

AFFAIRS.

From The London Times.

Affairs in Southern Italy have now reached a point at which they will demand more serious attention that ever from the Cabinets of Europe. The complete suscese of Garibaldi is no longer a matter of doubt. If

the news which we print elsewhere be correct, the Sici isn leader has taken Melazzo and entered Messina, the citadel of the latter place alone holding out. The fighting at Melazzo on the day of the battle was very sharn; but according sharp; but, according to the accounts received, the loss of the Neapolitan troops was far greater than that of the Sicilians, and the consequent surrender of the place is not to be wendered at. We may now look for ward to important news from Messina. This is the last place held by the King's troops in the island, the other smaller garrivons having retired to Messina as their final stronghold. To make this place capable of sustaining a siege no efforts have been spared by the sunhorities. Ever since the success of Garibaldi at Palermo the resolution to make a great stand at Messina has been manifest. Troops have been sent from the main and, works have been thrown up, munitions of war have been collected. The object of these preparations has been, not the reconquest of the island, or even the retention of authority in its eastern part, but simply to prevent insurrection from spreading to the main and. Wisely enough, the Court of Naples has perceived that Sicily is not to be subdued by a half-hearted army and a mutinous fleet. The Neapoperceived that Sicily is not to be subdued by a half-bearted army and a mutinous fleet. The Neapo-itan troops it was suspected, were not likely to neet Geribaldi in the field for any purpose but that of going over to him. All that could be cone was to hold some point in the island, so as to make any further designs of Garibaldi im-practicable, and during that time to negotiate. Mes-sis, of course, was chosen for this purpose. It is an important town, of considerable at ength, and com-mards the Straits in such a manner that a General important town, of considerable at eight, and commands the Straits in such a manner that a General could never venture to invade the mainland from Sicily while Messina remained in the hands of an enemy. The value of the place has been rightly judged by the Generals of both parties. While the Neapolitans have been fortifying themselves, bringing in fresh troops, and accumulating warlike stores, Garibaldi has been slowly but earnestly preparing to attack the place in due form of war. It shows excellent sense in the Skillan leader not to have been led away by sussess, or popularity, or newly assumed power to make any rash assault on the town. When 18,000 Neapolitans capitulated to a handful of soldiers and an insurrectioncapitulated to a mandatul of solution and all the arrangements and the head of a weaker man than Garibaldi. The voice of Europe almost seemed to demand that he should instantly follow up his advantage, and by a brilliant march across the island sweep the royal forces into the But the General is an able man, and he has about him two or three officers of singular merit and much experience. His policy has been something like that of our own Lord Clyde in India. He has thought less of ex-ploits than objects, less of winning battles than of decidpions than objects, less of what has been most constantly excited will hardly now say that there has been delay on the part of the popular leader. There has been deliberation and camion, but no loss of time. Garibaldi seen at to have known his difficulties. The chief of these at he ill-will of some who sit in high places. Those mighty ones of the earth, although not yet openly committed to the support of Neapolian rule, are jealous of a self-constituted General and a popular cause. In such state of hings the only safety lies in unchecked suc-ess. Garibaldi's support is derived from the enthusicess. Garibaldi's support is derived from the enthusiasm or the popular party throughout Europe, and this esthusiasm might cool wonderfully if he were to exhibit any want of military skill and conduct. As the multitude, partcularly in Italy, is likely to judge by success, it is above all things necessary that the Neapolitan troops should not get the better in any important encounter. Such an event would not only discredit Garibaldi and discourage his followers, but it would revive the confidence of the soldiery, and, perhaps, inspire them with something of loyalty towards the master for whom they had successfully fought. Slowly and arrey, then, has the Sicilian leader proceeded; he and sure y, then, has the Sicilian leader proceeded; he has raised as d drilled a large army, obtained reenforcements from abroad, used the resources of the island and the goodwill of his European friends in order to obtain warlike supplies of every kind, and now, at the end of several weeks, he puts his forces in motion, and ar-

vances against the last stronghold of the Royalists. Should even the news published by the Nazione be premature, there can be I tile doubt that the final act of the drama is at band in Sielly.

That the Court of Naples looks with little hope on the exertions of its troops is evident from the mission of the Marquis De la Greca. This Envoy has been sent to communicate with the Governments of France and England. His letter to Lord John Russell sufficiently indicates the nature of M. De la Greca s instructions, which, moreover, are clearly defined in a dispatch from Paris. Lord John Russell's answer to Mr. Grifford Paris. Lord John Russell's answer to Mr. Grif-

"the was to the effect that the Envoy
"had preposed to her Majesty's Government that they should
brediate between the King of the Two Siellies and Garibaldi, and
that, if that mediation for the purpose of obtaining an armistice
and providing that there should be no attack on the mutuland
should not be accepted by Garibaldi, force should be used by the
Governments of Great Britain and France, with a view of imposing such an armistice upon him."

"To that proposition," says Lord John Russell,
"Her Majesty's Government have declined to assent."

M. De la Greca, in his letter of explanation modifies
this statement but were alignitity.

M. De la Greca, in his letter of explanation modifies this statement but very alightly:

"What I requested of the Government of Her Britanic Majesty was to be good enough in concert with France and Piedmont, for exercise a pressure upon Garaba'dd, with the view of obtaining a real trure for six months, so that the negotiations for an alliance with Piedmont might be brought to an issue, and that the meeting of the national representation might take place."

ing of the national representation might take place."

Now, although the Neapolitan Euvoy stypt that the
"idea of directly employing force against Sicily" never
entered his mind or that of the Government, he omits inform us how he proposes that "a pressure should e exercised" upon Garibaldi without some such embe exercised be exercised "upon Garibaidi without some such em-ployment of force. It seems pretty clear that, if the great powers determine to take this course, material pressure must be used where moral pressure has been of no effect. We have now, however, one of M. de la Greca s propositions given with accuracy. It was that an Ang o-French squadron should craise off Calsbria and Naples, in order to prevent any invasion by Garibaldi. It seems that the French Government was not disinclined to this interference. The Emperor Nadeen has enough of the sovereign in him to quiet the uprising of a people and the tottering of a throne. He has, also, no particular wish to see the dominions of Victor Emanuel any further extended. dominions of Victor Emanuel any further extended.

Now that he himself has gained military reputation
and a new lesse of power by fighting for Italy,
the French Emperor has become Conservative,
and wishes to see Italians quiet, whether they be
under a Hapsburg or a Bourbon. But the duty
of England is something very different. Our policy
in the Italian question is one of conviction. The
principle which has been accepted for the national guidance is that of non-intervention. So far as we in-terfere it will only be by counsels or remonstrances, these will have out one end—to insure the Italians being themselves to settle their affairs in their own This maxim has been so often repeated that i may seem trite, but when we see how soon it is for-cotten by other nations, and how little the Neapolitan Envoy believed that we should act on it, there is no harm in repeating it. We therefore cannot help giving Lord J hin Russ II all praise for his consistent and dignified course. In declining to help the tottering and frightened Neapolitan Government he in no way expresess any opinion favorable to the invasion of the country. On the contrary, the British Cabinet agreed generally with that of Tarin that it would be better if Garibaldi were to refrain from on attack on the King of Naples' continental dominions. On this subject we have been of a different opinion, but that is not now the constitution. It was be desirable that its Skiller Country. question. It may be desirable that the Sicilian General should content himself for the present with the conquest of the island, and leave the revolution which his mere but, and the same to do its workin Naples; but, should be determine on an advance against the capital, there is nothing in our relations with either party which should compel us to interfere, or can justify us in doing

# THE PRISONS OF NAPLES.

Correspondence of the London Times. NAPLES, July 24. A few days since I sent you a report of a visit to the prisons of the Prefecture. Last Wednesday I went to see thore of the Vicaria, and, though some mealy-mouthed people are fond of saying "Let bygones be bygones," I must deal another dea hiblow to a system which, for the sake of humanity and retigion, it is hoped has passed away, by giving you a few details, i went with four English friends, with a special order from the Minister of the Interior. Gates flow ones so from the Minister of the Interior. Gates flew open s readily that the walls of the Vicaria were astonished, grim gaolers smiled, and an old inspector plied us with he should. The first apartments, assigned to those of condizione civile, are not so bad—they have been recently whitewashed—but as we got more into the depths of the prison-house we began to discover its annable peculiarities. Many of the chambers were almost dark and very damp, so damp that a chill struck to the bones; others were perfectly dark, and Cerberus, who was rather anxious for the honor of the bouse, endeavered to give us the idea that this chamber was merely a lumber-room; another was no longer used, and then a third—it was a mere nothing—it use deeds to open it. The Commissioner for closing the Criminali sat., "Don't dispute it, they were all prisons, but speak of them as 'depositories." Down, down many a staircase, past many a gloomy cell, through the iron-plated doors of which not a sigh could pass, we arrived at length at the lowest part of the oulding. "Useless to open these doors," said Cerberns. "But open that," said the Commissioner, and it grated upon its iron binees. A small chamber not three feet wide was visible, and then another thick door with bolts, which opened into dark vanited pas berns, that is full two miles off; "but they are no lenger used," he added, "see the rubbish!" I saw, however, in the freshness of the paint, in the perfection of the iron plates, of the bolts, and in the new lead with which the sockets had been toldered, indications of a readiness for use. The will and the intention evidently had existed very recently.

From the foul charmel-houses themselves, where,
even after all the cleanliness which has been introduced

within the last three weeks, orders had been given to burn incense as we passed, let me now turn to the in-mates. There were five hundred in all. Some were mates. There were two another in all. Some were in cells by themselves, as Manetta, the celebrated spy, whose cily, hypocritical manner explained to me the reason of his easy access to Ferdinand II. His som was in another close by, and another son not far off. Their mattresses were on the damp stone ground, and one of them complained of the awful stick—it must come out no other word will give their his cell. one of them complained of the awful stink—it must come out, no other word will give it—in his cell. These men merited, however, little compassion, for they had been the cause of much greater suffaring to hendreds. We saw, too Macario, the friend and spy of Campagna, as villainous looking a fellow as mature ever turned out, and the executioner of Palermo, and others of the crew, who have been the instruments of cespotism. One felt no sympathy for them, but only asked for justice. In other rooms we saw twenty or more wretched-looking men, sweltering, half dressed, asked for justice. In other rooms we saw twenty or more wretched-looking men, sweltering, half dressed, in the heat of an oven. "Excellenza," shouts one, "six years in prison under the police, and no trial When shall I be liberated?" "Twenty months!" cries another, and "Fourteen months!" another. We thought the Constitution would liberate us!" And so we went through a variety of cells supplice were thrust into the Commissioner's and etforced by many a tear and prayer. In one chamber we came on an eld man, half idiot in manner, who had been condemned to six years' reclusion for blasphemy, and if he did not become ten times the blasphemer before his time was up, he would be no man. In the short time that a new state of things has been introduced as much has been done. of things has been introduced, as much his been done as was possible; walls have been whitewashed, offen-sive smells or the worst removed, and many a victim has been released; but justice is yet to be administered there, cleanliness yet to be introduced, and those "depositories," as Cerberus called them, must be closed. My friend with the snuff-box and the Commissioner represented two different states of things, the past and the present; and while the former looked with a species of tenderness on his pet relies of antiquity, the latter was full of hopes of better things. Leaving this prison, we went to visit the Criminals of the Prefecture. There were shouts and cries of "Viva" as we entered, and a rush of people. What was the matter? The National Guard just now on duty had brought in has been released; but justice is yet to be administere The National Guard just now on duty had brought in a policeman. Pale and trembling, the wretched caitiff stood in the midst of them, and he was delivered over to the authorities as much for protection as anything else. But let us not strike a man who is down. On ward we go through a herd of policemen, all haddles up together and fearing an attack from the mob, until we arrive at a dark cell where those said policemen had probably thrust many a poor devil. "A light, a light!" and so we groped about this dark, damp, and light!" and so we groped about this cara, camp, and fifthy place, where stood in the corner a large white vars, the common place of relief for six or seven persons, and which was removed once a day. Oh, the vile steach which was in this room! We returned through the corridor, now occupied by policemen, took a breath of air, went down some more steps, and, preceded by our light straighted over heans of hooks which had have light, stumbled over heaps of books which had been seized in domiciliary visits. There was a dark room, and a stone bed in the corner and a stone pillow; all was stone and all was damp and dark, and this room opened into another, where in one-third part of it no human being could stand upright. Opening there was none for either light or air. God only helped those who have been confined there, and some of my friends have been there. We heaved a long and heavy breath as we came out, and then went to visit another cham ber which I had not yet seen, to which the others were palaces. We paddle through the fifth, and pass by a orway into the dungeon beyond, dark and damp like the others. There is a stone seat erected here and there sgainst the wall, one foot square, on which the prisoners sat. I should have been choked in half an our had I remained there, so borrible was the steneb In the middle was a loose stone, and below it a hole into which all the dirt of the room was emptied. Chillon was as dark but not so filthy. I could not have imagined the existence of such foul places; for the respect I have for our common nature I could not have believed it possible that man would have so martyrized his brother.

his brother. I have two observations to make-these dens are in the very center of the capital of the Two Sicilies, not a stone's throw from the Royal Palace, in a country where priests cougregate in herds; secondly, they have where priests congregate in neros; secondly, they have been seen and the facts can be attested by four other English gentlemen who accompanied me. Let no Englishman, therefore, for very shame, henceforward dare to defend, as they have defended, a state of things which has been a curse to humanity and a reflection on the civilization and Christian spirit of the age. It is against a system of which these prisons form a part that I have been writing for years, and the weak and superficial and the criminally interested have unceasingly condemned as exaggerations my statements, be-caure, forsooth, they did not care to have their repose

THE EAST.

PARIS, July. 28 .- It is asserted that the represent atives of the Powers will hold another conference on Monday next, upon the convention relative to intervention in Syria.

Paris, July 29 .- The Moniteur publishes a correspondence from Constantinople, dated the 18th inst., which states that Fuad Pasha, before leaving for Syria, sent the following message to the Marquis de Lavalette: "Tell the Embassador that, at the risk of my life, I shall wash out the stain upon the honor of our asms, and that the soldiers will also do their daty.'

The London Morning Post has the following: Paris, July 29.—Official intelligence has only en received to-day that the Sultan's Government has accepted the proposal, and commenced a negotia-

tion for a convention. The Plenipotentiaries will assemble to-morrow at the hotel of Foreign Affairs.

Until the signature of the convention, no embarkation of troops will take place.

Paris, July 30 .- The Conference on the affairs of Syria assembled to-day, at 2 p. m , for the second time,

at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In this sitting, the French proposal for intervention, which, subject to the acquiescence of the Porte, has been accepted by the Great Powers, was discussed for the first time. It is asserted that the Tarkish Embaseador, following instructions received from Constantinople, claimed essential modifications of the project of convention. It is also stated that England, Austria

and Russia declared themselves ready to send troops to

Another sitting of the Conference must, it is said, take place, as the representatives of the Great Powers have to obtain authority from their Governments to sign the convention.

Paris, July 31 .-- Lord John Russell has authorized Lord Cowley to sign the convention for regulating the intervention in Syria, on condition that the quiescence of the Porte shall have been previously obtained. The Embassadors in the conference held yesterday agreed upon drawing up a convention containing six articles, and adopting the modifications desired by the Porte. As soon as the said modifications shall have been approved by the Great Powers, the Conference will reassemble in order to definitely sign the

THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA. Correspondence of The London Times.

BEYROUT, July 15, 1860.
Time does not permit me to give you such details as I could of the rapid progress of the civil war in Syria.
I need only say that the whole of the Christian villages in the Lebanon are totally destroyed, their inhabitants ruined, and compelled to beg their bread. I dread to think what will become of them during the Winter. On the 23d of June we had a scene here which threatened our lives at any moment. On that morning a Christian was reported to have killed a Moelem (alternative the state of though many still say that a Moslem in a quarrel killed one of his own sect), and immediately a general de-mand for the life of the Christian was made, and by 9 o'clock every place of business was closed. The Caris tians shut themselves up in their houses, and the Mosems paraded the streets armed, and vowing vengeance. By about midday the ex itement had become so great that the Ottoman Bank deemed it advisable to em-bark all the specie, books, &c., on board her Majes-ty's ship Exmouth, as affairs looked worse every moment. At last a poor Christian was fixed upon as the victim, was tried and condemned on evidence of the most trivial character, and was behead-d the same evening, and left till next day exposed to view in the Grand Place. On his way to the place of ex-ecution he was wounded several times by the knives of the Musicm mob. The next day (Sunday) went off quietly, but few people ventured out in the streets, and on Monday, with a view to start business again, the Bank sent on board for a portion of the specie; but those who ewed money had also money owing to them, and reemed determined to keep what they had for any emergency. Protest after protest came in, and a general panic regned over the whole place. I should tell you that during all this no steps were taken by the Sovernment to disperse the mob. The Pasha was at the foot of the mountain under pretense of stopping the Druces, should they make an attack on Beyrout. Some of the better class of Moslems, who deplore these

were not better without the troops, as the chances are they would have joined in the plunder and massacre, had the thing once been commenced, as they have done at Deireal Khamer, at Zehleh, at Hasbeya—in fact everywiere; and I know from good authority here, that the Facha has received a good share of the spoils of the poor Christians. On Tuesday, the 10th inst., the aluming news reached us that on the day previous, alone 2.0 m. the haring of the Christian quarter of alarming news reached us that on the day previous, about 2 p. m., the buring of the Christian quarter of Damssens and the messacre of the Christians had commenced. Another affair was feared in Beyront, but fortunately up to this line nothing has occurred. I have seen the accounts from the English Consul at Damsecus (Mr. Brant) and also letters from some of the missionaries there. They all agree in the horrible consequences to be apprehended. Poor Mr. Graham, an English missionary there, was seen to fall wounded, and is supposed to be dead. No Church, not a Coristian bouse, remains in Damsacus. From the news received yesterday the Moslems of the better class fear for themselves, as they protected many Christians, and are yesterday the Moslems of the better class fear for themselves, as they protected many Christians, and are looked upon by the fanatics as no true believes. Beside all this, a norde of Redouins and Arabs, assisted by the Druses and the Moslem mob, have begun such a work as promises to level the whole of Damascus with the ground. In the castle 10,000 Christians are shut up; but, if they are not killed, they must die of hunger in a few days. It is impossible to es imate the number of persons killed, but from all accounts up to yes erday there cannot be less chan 2,000. I hope, Sir, for the sake of humanity, you will insert this in your valuable. there cannot be less than 2,000. I hope, Sir, for the sake of humanity, you will insert this in your valuable paper. I fe r, Sir, the people of England are sometimes too slow to believe; but surely the reports from our Consuls, from the commanders of our men-of-war, will awaken England to see that the Turkish Government and the commanders of our development of the commanders of our development of the commanders of our development of the commanders of the com will awaken England to see that the Turkish Government cannot any longer maintain order in its dominiens. Perhaps this may be smoothed down by a promise from the Sultan to remove the Pashas; but resolved, after three years residence in this place, I have never seen any material difference between one Pasha and another. Their plan is to pocket as much as they can themselves, and they manage pretty well when they can lay by an independency in two or three years. You must also yourself be well aware that the Turkish troops are about 18 months in arrear of pay. Add this temptation to plunder to their natural fanaticism, and the little discipline their officers can enforce on them, and draw your own conclusion as to the results. I can assure you from good authority, that the Government at Damascus has borrowed money to buy food at the coormons rate of 36 per cert per annum. The Russian, Austrian,

cus has borrowed money to buy food at the coormons rate of 36 per cert per annum. The Russian, Austrian, and Belgian Consolates at Damascus are all burnt, and several attempts have been made to burn the French. Up to the latest news the English Consul was safe, but as things are going on I do not think his life is worth much. The Church of Terra Santa is burnt, and all the fathers killed. A lerge number of persons have taken refuge in the house of Abd-el-Kader, who has armed about 2,000 of his Mograbins, and promises to protect the Christ acts to his last drop of blood.

We have lying in the roads her Majesty's ship Exmonth, 91; the French frigate Zenobie, 50; the diapatch boat Heron; and two Turkish liners. There is also a Turkish frigate at Sidon, and another left last night, I believe, for Candia. Her Majesty's ship Mohawk is at Latskia or Tripoli and the French gamboat Clara left immed ately after the news of the 10th from Damascus for Smyrra, with dispatches. Damascus for Smyrra, with dispatches.

I feel sure you will see the necessity of making these things public; and in the sincere hope that my letter may do its share toward causing England to see the lives the is sacrificing to uphold a Moslem Power.

I am, Sir, yours,

A BEYROUTINE. he lives she is sacrificing to uphold a Moslem Power.

I am, Sir, yours,

A BEYROUTINE.

The following accounts have been received from

Tripoli, in Syria, dated the 8th inst.: As some Museulmans were bathing near the house

"As some Museulmans were bathing near the house of the Greek Consul, a flowerpot accidentally fell on the head of one of them, and nearly led to the massacre of the Consul and all the Christians of the place. Happily, the wound inflicted on the head of the Mussulman causes no uneasiness. The Consul was obliged to take refuge on board a steamer of his nation. On to take refuge on board a steamer of his nation. On all occasions the first cry of the Mussulmans is, 'Let us kill the Christians!' At Home a Greek priest has just been murdered by the Mussulmans, because he lately obtained permission to place a small bell on his church. A rumber of Christiane, foreseeing that disturbances would srise, fled with a part of their property, but they were met by a party of Bedonias, who plandered them of everything. Other Christians who remained in the town are closely watched, and their fate does not appear to me to be doubtful. Fresh massacres have just taken place at Akkar, to the north of Tripoli. It appears that the Past of Beyrout, after Tripoli. It appears that the Pasta of Beyrout, after having organized and directed these extensive massacres, has just severely prohibited them—that is to say, he has closed the campaign for this year, thinking that the European Powers will, as usual, content themselves with a few diplomatic conferences, and that he or some other may hereafter continue the destruction of the Christians. The Consuls are now occupied in colecting all the details of those massacres, and each of them becomes horrified at the facts which come to light. Some children only four years of age have been found hanging by the neck fike criminals; naked women attached to trees by their hair were left to perish in that position. If the Powers are estisfied with the mere dismissal of the Pasha a massacre of another series of Christians will take place here in a short time. In vain the Saltan will make promises without being able to perform them better than he has hitherto done, for he will never be obeyed, except he orders exactly the contrary Tripoli. It appears that the Pasta of Beyrout, after never be obeyed, except he orders exactly the contrary of what he promises. The administration is confided to depraved men devoid of honor and of conscience, and who will never exert themselves except to do

The following is the text of the convention of peace, the signature of which has been imposed on the Christians by the Turks and the Druses:

"We, the undersigned, Kaimakan, Onakils, Moka-tadgis, Dwan, and the principal people among the Christians, having gone, according to the orders of his Excellency the Mushir of Saida, to his Excellency the Kada and Kaimakan of his Excellency Onasa Effendi, Rada and Kaimskan of the Excellency Chasa Islands, after having conferred with the Kaimakan, the Onakis, Mokatadgis. Dwan, and principals of the Druses, endeavoring both one and the other to root out the causes of disurion which have taken place, and to secure public tranquillity for the future, conformably to the orders of his Excellency and for the love of the country:

"We admit that since the commencement of these "We admit that since the commencement of these disturbances, the Government, the chiefs of the country, the reasonable men, and those who love the country and tranquillity, have never cessed to prevent their taking place. But whereas, from the machinations of those who love disorder, and principally persons who have no pity on new-born bases, young boys and girls, and from the obstinacy of unreasonable men, they were not able to prevent war from breaking out; admitting also that in such a state of things there is no other means of putting an end to the effusion of blood, and producing a general peace, than concluding a and producing a general peace, than concluding a treaty between the belligerent parties, conformably to the condition of that which was made in the year 1261 of the Regira (1845), which is Oblivion of what has

taken place;

"It has consequently been agreed, with the help of God, to draw up this treaty of general peace on the above-mentioned conditions and that for all that has hap eased from the commencement of the general was to the present time none of the parties has the light of making any claim either for the present or the future; that after the signature of this treaty whoever shall seek to break the peace shall be immediately punished by the authorities, and whoever shall endeavor to pro-tect him shall be also punished. All the chiefs must in such a case uni e to prevent the recurrence of such a

fact.

"The orders of the authorities will be issued in conformity with the regulations of the mountain. The Kaimakan and the Mokatadgis must also conform their actions to the administrative regulations of the Labanon, without any change, and must promptly execute all the orders of the authorities, and make the latter acquainted with the state of affairs whenever it may be necessary so to do. They must use all their efforts to promote union, friendship, and concord between the two 1 ations; to procure the tranquillity and welfare of all the ichabitants, and particularly to endeavor to bring every individual back to his house, to live there in peace, and resume the possesson of his property, without any one throwing any obstacle or molesting him in so doing. They shall, in case of need, lend their cooperation to the people, in conformity with the regulations of the Government, and with the aid of his Executed the Mushir. llerey the Mushir.

" Prompt means shall be adopted as soon as possible to put an end to any cause of disunian, and re-stere relations of friendship and general tranquillity, conformably to the will and to the orders of the Sultan, whom God preserve, and to the intentions of his Ex-cellency the Mushir. But, as it is admitted that the principal causes of disorder are to be found in the caresness with which the orders and regulations of the adu inistration are executed, the undersigned beseech his Excellency to take effectual measures for the ad-

ninistration of justice with impartiality to every one.
"All the Mokatadgis and officials must perform the duties confided to them with zeal and attention, in conformity with the regulations of the mountain, without allowing any one to be treated with the shiptest injunctive—duties which it is hoped they will fathill with conscientions eagerness and impartiality.

"Conformably with the above, peace is concluded between us on the condition above named, and it has been considered proper to draw up four copies of B, signed by each nation, two of which will be exchanged etween the parties, and two will be presented to his Excellency the Mushir, to be kept in the archives of the Government and serve as the rule of conduct for the present and for the future. Here follow the sig-natures. It is announced that the 20th Battalion of Chaseure

affairs deeply (perhaps from pecuniary views), endeavored to quiet the mob; but I know one who was struck by his own people. I am not sure whether we de Vincennes, at present at Civita Vecchia, is to com-plete the brigade to be commanded by General Bsan